

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
 AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
 NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Marts, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
 If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
 For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 6, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
 Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
 ESTABLISHED 1800.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
 Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.
 THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
 Marine Department.
 Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
 Fire Department.
 Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
 Life Department.
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.
 A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
 THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootung, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

INSURANCES.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.50.
Directors.
 LEE SING, of the Lai Sing Firm.
 CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
 WONG YIK PUN, of the Chen Cheong Wing Hong.
 LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
 FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
 WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
 PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.
Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.
HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.
 Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Mails.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
 THE U. S. Mail Steamer **ALASKA**, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
 Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
 A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Island Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
 At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
 Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 17th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
 For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.
 For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, June 11, 1877. j618

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.
 TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELLIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe.
 Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
 Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 18th Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
 Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.
 For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
 Hongkong, May 31, 1877. j618

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
 STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUER, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
 ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **AMAZON**, Commandant MONTMARTRE, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
 Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
 Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 22nd June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
 Contents and value of Packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
 Hongkong, June 9, 1877. j623

INTIMATIONS.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.
 IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.
 Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.
PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.
 Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
 Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
 TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.
 TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.
 Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.
CHUN AYIN, Manager.
 Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOW READY.
FIENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. RYER. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Dr. E. J. RYER. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
 Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
 Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.
 Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
 Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 87, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
 Hongkong, March 19, 1877. m619

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.
 FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
 The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.
 The Conductors guarantee an eventful circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.
 For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN, Manager.
 China Mail Office,
 17th February, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.
BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.
MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.
BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.
For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.
 China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.
 THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
 By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.
 137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON. 1st January, 1877.
 ESTABLISHED 1836.
 CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
 RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONGKONG.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.
 THE Underigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.
A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.
 Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
 THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
 Canton.—Man Chuen Shop.
 Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.
 Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
 Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.
 Foochow.—Mr Yui Ching Cheong, Foo chow Arsenal; Mr Lun Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.
 Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shing, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Koo shop.
 Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Ohee, Maritime Customs.
 Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
 Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
 Japan.—Mr Leung Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
 Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
 Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
 Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
 Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
 San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.
 The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.
 Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
 Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.
 HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Enamel Albums of Russia and Velox Covers, assorted sizes. Illustrated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.
 Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
 (The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
 PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 Containing from 12 to 34 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.
 It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.
 Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.60.)
 Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.
 Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

THE CHINESE REVIEW.
 THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.
 THE CHINESE REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.
 The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.
 The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.
 Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.
 The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are accomplishing about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).
 The Review's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
 This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.
 It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.
 The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.
 The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.
 Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
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 The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.
 Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
 China Mail Office.

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
 THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.
 THE CHINESE REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.
 The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.
 The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.
 Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.
 The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are accomplishing about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).
 The Review's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
 This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.
 It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.
 The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.
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Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
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CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

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GENUINE.CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
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that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
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stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
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scribe it largely, and mean no other than
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Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
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and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
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sively, using it in great quantities in the
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useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.The Right Hon. Earl Russell commu-
nicated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davison that he had received informa-
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21ap77 1w 26t 20oc77

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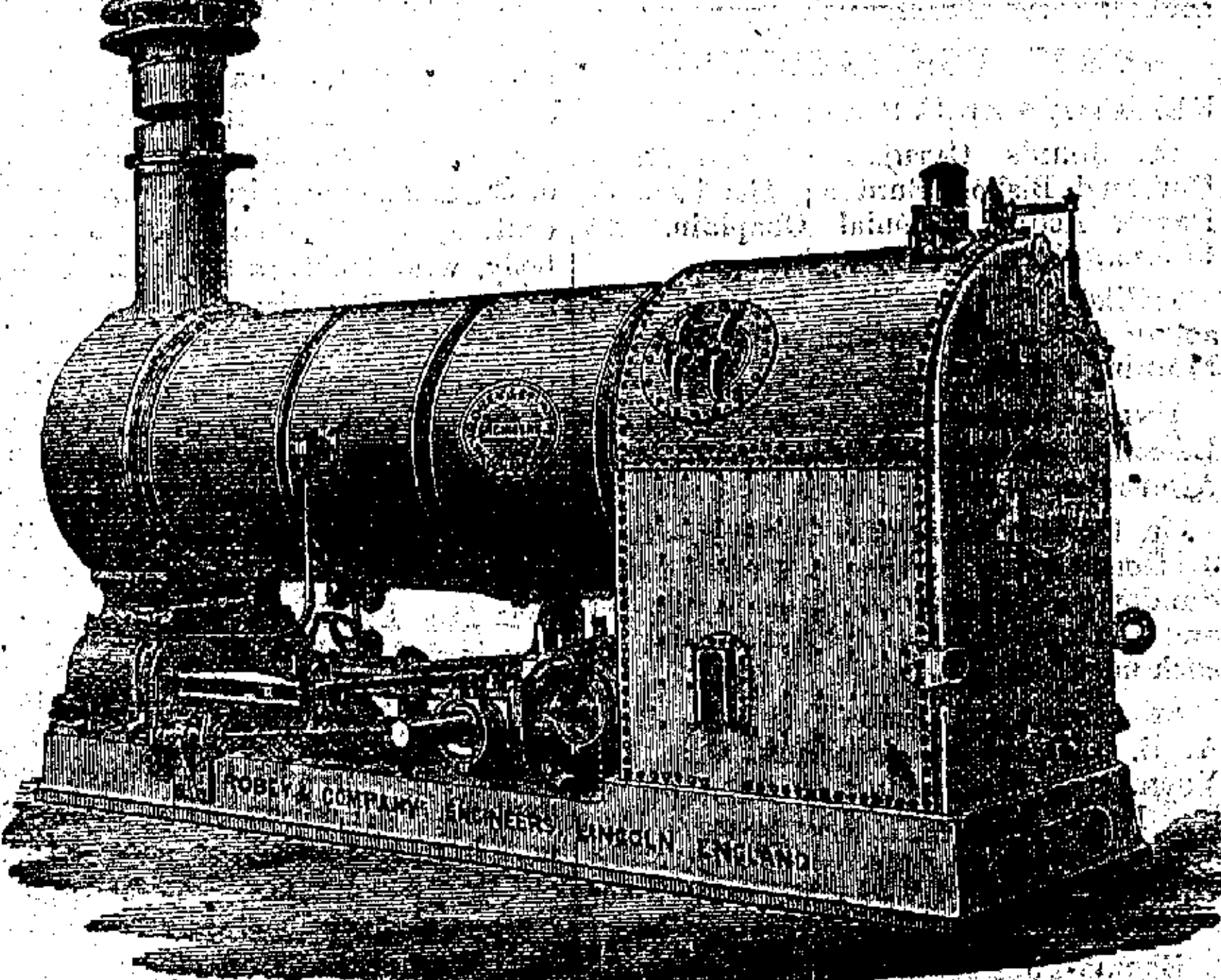
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Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.
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Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.
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DER WATER.RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
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RIDA WATER.RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other
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J. & E. ATKINSON,
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**KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
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that the Powder is easily distributed from
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A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
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Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
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Worm brought me during the last few days
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M. A. WALKER.

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which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
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World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876. 1876.FAIRBANKS & Co.,
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31m77 1w 52t 28sep77

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The most effectual remedy will be
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Inhalation, by**SAVORY & MOORE,**148, New Bond Street, London,
and sold by them, and all Chemists and
Storekeepers throughout the World.

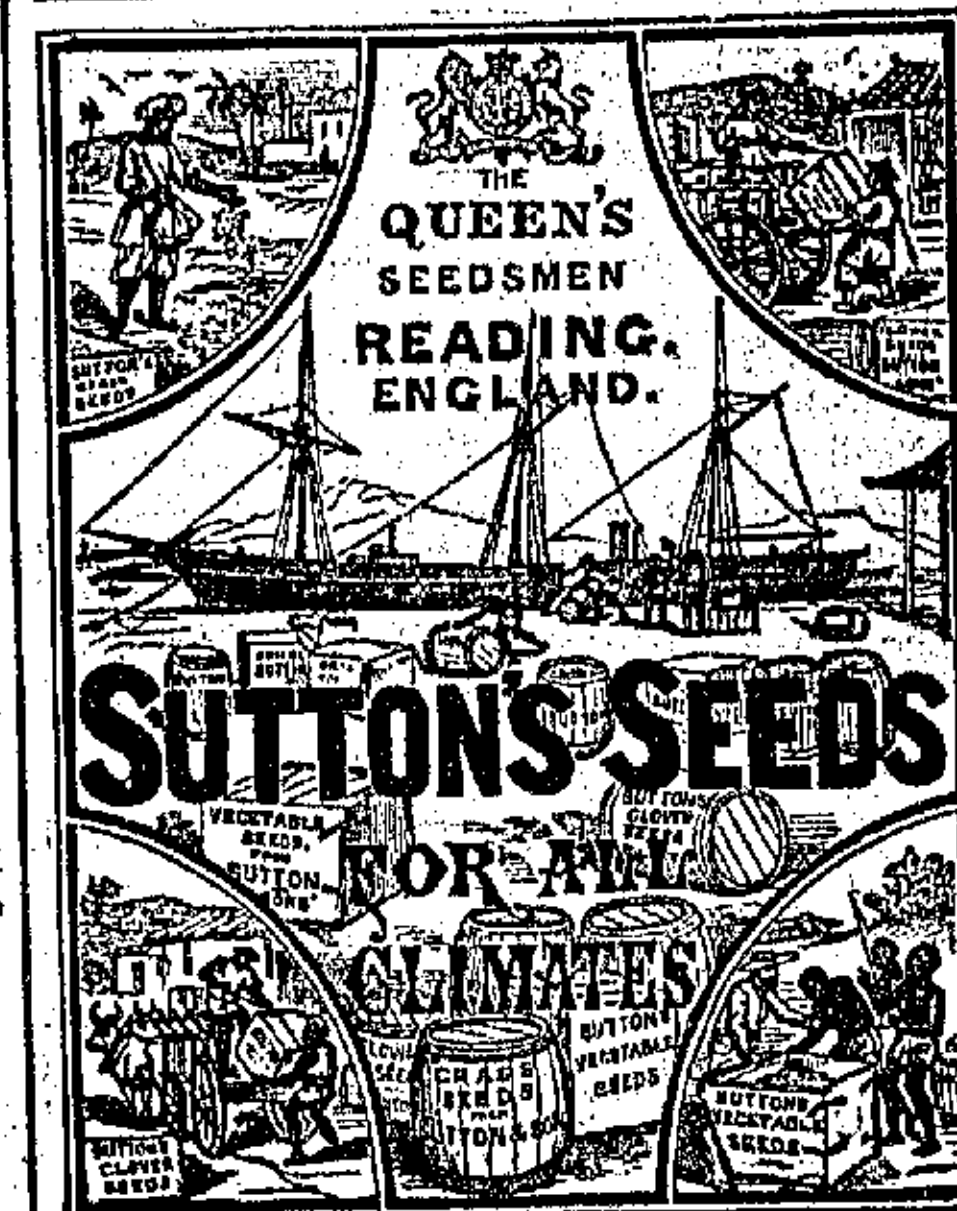
17jun78 2

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New Agent, &c.
4139, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
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SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEMWhich ensures their arrival in dry
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(OSONIC OXYGEN)

The New "orative Agent," and only Re-
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Complaints.This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
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all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
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Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
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Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
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Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
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Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause.Phosphodyne is a tonic—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
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and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anæmic,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organization; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
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operates on the system without exciting any or
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It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, and
mildness unparalleled in medicine.The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been ex-
hausted, and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the im-
portance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may
test assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.Full Directions for Use, in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs Watson & Co.
Shanghai, Watson, Cheong & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

25m78 52t 30m78 14m79 14m79

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Under- signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. sel

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating Rooms will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.

"Activity," care of this Office.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HANNAN LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BARBARA TAYLOR, British schooner, Captain John Taylor.—McEwen, Frickel & Co.

HIERONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch.—Landstein & Co.

ESBO, British barque, Captain Tozer.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ROSE BENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 8, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China. (Concluded from page 224.)

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitive and Key to Shuo-Wen.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming On the Twenty-eight Constellations.

Shore Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries.

The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shan of the King of Chu.
Tonio Sol-fa Notation in China.

Rats a Delicacy.
Domestic Torture.
Do. Do.

Boys' Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NANKIN" BEAC, Master, will be dispatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877. je17

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship "STATE OF LOUISIANA" will be dispatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 16, 1877. je21

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British Ship DAPHNE, must be sent in to the Under-signed before Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

Particulars of the Work required may be had from the Captain on Board, or from the Under-signed.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877. je20

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 16, Steamship, British barque, 878, A. Dudley, from Bangkok, Rize.—Order, June 16, Belgium, French steamer, 1716, J. Metcalfe, San Francisco May 16, and Yokohama June 8, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.

June 16, Cristoforo Colombo, Italian mail-ship, 2800, Napolitano Canavaro, Manila June 14.

June 16, Ching-sha, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 16, Teiho, for a cruise.
16, Anti-ch, for Oebu.
16, New Era, for New York.
16, Rajanathianwar, for Bangkok.
16, Kashgar, for Europe, &c.
16, Esmeralda, for Manila.
16, Argyll, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.
16, Japan, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

CLEARED.

Helena, for Sydney.
Java, for Saigon.
James Wilson, for Foochow.
Priam, for London, &c.
Nankin, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Belgic, from San Francisco, &c., Capt. M. White, and 134 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kashgar, for Southampton, Mr. F. North, R.N., Comdr. Hon. Hood, Surg. I. Estrange, A.M.D., Messrs G. Clarke, M. R. New, and T. Stollery; for Bombay, Lieut. Lodwick, 28th Regt.—From Yokohama: for Southampton, Miss Gilbert.—From Shanghai: for Bombay, Mr. Bakara; for Southampton, Mr. J. W. Bloomfield.
Per China, for Shanghai, Miss M. Munro.

Per Japan, for Singapore, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Gillming, Colonel Osborne, Messrs S. Ruben and R. S. Raphael, and 280 dock.

Per Rajanathianwar, for Bangkok, 203 Chinese.

Per New Era, for New York, 2 Europeans.

Per Esmeralda, for Manila, 3 Europeans, and 212 Chinese.

Per Argyll, for Singapore, &c., 1 European, and 332 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Priam, for Singapore, 20 Chinese, and 3 Distressed Seamen.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque Stanfield reports: Fine weather with light southerly winds throughout.

The British steamer Belgic reports: Sailed from San Francisco May 16, with 853 tons cargo and 9,949,332 in treasure, had strong to moderate westerly winds to Yokohama, arrived at that port June 7th at 1 a.m. and left June 8th at 5 a.m. From

Rook Island to Oakes experienced strong and fresh S.W. wind with very heavy continuous rain. Oakes to this port moderate and light S.W. monsoons with fine weather. 20 miles N.E. of Oakes saw a French Mail steamer bound North.

Per Kashgar, for Southampton, Mr. F. North, R.N., Comdr. Hon. Hood, Surg. I. Estrange, A.M.D., Messrs G. Clarke, M. R. New, and T. Stollery; for Bombay, Lieut. Lodwick, 28th Regt.—From Yokohama: for Southampton, Miss Gilbert.—From Shanghai: for Bombay, Mr. Bakara; for Southampton, Mr. J. W. Bloomfield.

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General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 19:—
Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Nos. 7 & 9, Gage Street.
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, June 20:—
Tenders for Repairs of the British ship Daphne, to be sent in to the Agents before Noon.
Noon.—Sale of Opium at Government Office.
Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 30th instant, inclusive.
Goods per Nankin undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, June 21:—
State of Louisiana leaves for Yokohama on or about this date.

FRIDAY, June 22:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, June 23:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

ST. PETER'S SPANISH CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preschool, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Nankin leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.
Noon.—Tenders for Construction, &c., to be sent to H. M. N. Storekeeper.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Auction.

3 p.m.—Sale of Horses and Carriage, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NUMBRY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.

MARRIAGE.

At No. 3, Praya East, Hongkong, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. James Lamont, EDWARD BURSTE, to JESSIE, Daughter of J. Inglis, Esq.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

In the Peking Gazette of the 25th ultimo attention is drawn to the filial virtue displayed by a lady named Wang, daughter of a former Brevet at Hankow. At the age of eighteen, we are told, when it was proposed to betroth her, at the first hint of this reaching her ears, she retired to her room, and drew with a pointed instrument blood from her arm, with which she wrote a sentence declaring her intention to remain single in order to devote herself to the care of her parents. On her reaching her eighteenth year her second brother was killed by the rebels, whereupon she said her blood should varnish his coffin, and, having gashed her arm with a knife, she allowed the blood to mingle with the lacquer on the wood-work. She allowed no other hands but her own to wait upon her mother, and when, in 1862, her mother was attacked with dangerous illness, she cut a piece of flesh from her left thigh to be administered as a remedy. In less than a year, a fresh attack of illness supervened, and she cut a piece of flesh from the right thigh on this occasion, recovery ensuing as before. On subsequent occasions,

when her parent was attacked with slight ailments, she applied burning incense stick to her arms, and used the calcined flesh to mingle with the remedies prescribed, with invariably successful results. After her mother's death, in 1872, she refused all sustenance during a period of three days, and was with difficulty persuaded at length to taste food. For all this devotion a request is preferred and granted that a monument may be erected in her honour under imperial sanction.

We are very glad to observe that our local contemporary has omitted the remarkable leading article in regard to Mr. Hennessy, to which we called attention a day or two ago, from his paper for the mail. It was a duty we owed to ourselves as well as to the community to point out that all the discussion and excitement that has occurred here in regard to the course of His Excellency's administration have not been based on mere rumour as to what Mr. Hennessy intends doing in regard to the night pass system, and that even on this matter our contemporary was no more "inspired" to indicate the opinions of the occupant of Government House than anyone of the sampan men in the harbour.

Our contemporary hears a report from somebody, who doubtless thinks he knows all about the intentions of the Governor, that His Excellency is not opposed to the night pass system, and, forthwith, rushes off and denounces the whole agitation—an agitation that is only based to a small extent upon the rumours in regard to the night pass system. Our contemporary of the pen may have forgotten that His Excellency has prevented the flogging of a Chinaman from being carried into execution up to the present moment, and may have prepared such a positive assertion as "it is only too evident that Mr. Hennessy is about to repeat here the policy he sought to carry out in other colonies," on the strength of mere rumours he had heard respecting the intentions of the Governor, but we object to the inference that the remarks that have been made in this journal have been based on the same flimsy foundations.

We observe, by the way, that our contemporary has substituted for the leader in question a small type paragraph, in which he states that the information upon which the squashed article was written came from an "indisputable authority." There are a large number of "indisputable authorities" as to the intentions of His Excellency to be encountered in the Colony; in fact, it is difficult to find a resident who is not one.

However, our contemporary has acted with all the mildness and fortitude of a Christian; we have smitten him on one cheek for his transgressions and he has turned to us the other, and seeing how nobly he has acted from "inspiration" to "indisputable authority," we will let him cling to the latter in peace. It was not so much the "inspiration" as the extraordinary displays of fancy thrown round it that gave rise to the difficulty. *Speramus meliora.*

The arrival of the *Loudoun Castle* at Singapore one hour and forty minutes before her rival (the *Glennegles*) in the tea race, has undoubtedly rather dampened the anticipations of the backers of the latter vessel. We hear privately from Singapore that a check has to be kept on the speed of the *Glennegles* through the liability of her bearings to become heated. The reason of her long stoppage at Singapore is not given, but it may have been to enable this drawback to be remedied as far as possible. The run from Hankow to Singapore shows, however, that the two vessels are pretty evenly matched, notwithstanding the disadvantage under which the *Glennegles* labours. Two hours difference in a run of over two thousand miles is hardly worth consideration, and can certainly not be taken as a positive indication of the comparative speed of the vessels. The results of the racing so far show that the *Glennegles*, which followed two days later, made the run in less time than the *Glennegles*, and almost as quickly as the *Loudoun Castle*, only taking half an hour longer than the latter vessel to accomplish the passage. If the run to Singapore is any criterion, then the *Glennegles* should secure second place—a feat which should rather astonish her owners, who have been making considerable efforts, and spending a large sum of money, for the purpose of securing a faster ship in the *Glennegles*. The *Tartar* seems to be out of the race, partly, no doubt, owing to her having got ashore at Woosung. The two ships *Cutty Sark* and the *John R. Worcester* have both passed Woosung from Hankow laden with tea, and the interest in the race round the Cape will be centred in them.

Police Intelligence.
(Before James Russell, Esq.)
June 13, 1877.

DAMAGE OF PROPERTY.
Robert Vardy, seaman British barque *Palatine*, was charged by Pedro Barry, a ship's steward, with tearing a new coat belonging to him. As there was no evidence to support the charge, the case was dismissed.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Mok Ayow, a boat builder, was charged by Wong Afook, a barber, with having in his possession a quantity of sheathing metal and nails. The complainant was coming into Victoria in the passage boat, and observed that the defendant who was a fellow passenger, had a bag with him which appeared to be heavy. On looking into the metal in question, on arrival the complainant informed a Chinese looking and

had the defendant arrested. The defendant who had been twice in goal before, was fined \$5 or three months' hard labour.

A CONFIRMED SMOKER.

Kwok Ah-ee, described as a shroff, was charged by Sergt. Hennessy with being found at 11.30 p.m. squatting down in a lane, adjoining Messrs Turner & Co.'s. The defendant said he was brother to the complainant of Messrs Russell & Co. He had been sick for some time, and was returning from the Theatre, when his strength failed him and he was arrested. The defendant, who looked like an inveterate opium smoker and was in a dilapidated condition of health, was ordered to be sent his brother.

OUTING AND WOUNDING.

Kong Ah-ong, chair-cooler to Captain Thomsett, Harbour Master, was brought before Mr. May charged with cutting a chair-cooler in the employ of Mr. Johnson. The complainant stated that his master and Capt. Thomsett were living at the Peak just now. This morning he borrowed a chopper of the defendant to cut a piece of bamboo pole. The defendant came and claimed the pole. A dispute of ownership then ensued, when the defendant snatched the chopper from him and cut him badly on the leg. A Policeman was called in, and the defendant was taken into custody. He was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

WILFUL MURDER.

time. He said something which I did not understand. I told him to go to sleep, as I wished to go to sleep myself. The constable I met about 15 minutes. I know it was 1.30 a.m. because I heard three bells shortly afterwards. When Sgt. Toomey came at 2.30 the prisoners were then in their bunks. Harvey told me of the murder when he came and said that he saw a body. About 2 p.m. I saw the 2nd prisoner going down the street, playing a concertina, the same as that now in Court. There is a store-room where the clothing &c., of the man is kept. The door of this room was opened at 8 a.m., sometimes at 9.30 a.m. Things could be got out or put in from the room through the bars of the window. The deceased was not of sober habits. I never saw the prisoner with knives.

As this stage, Mr. Schoenberger, the Chancellor of the Austrian Consulate, appeared to watch the enquiry on behalf of the 2nd prisoner.

Continued.—The prisoners have been always to either since they came to the house. When the Inspector came in the morning the 2nd prisoner looked pale again. When the 2nd prisoner went out at 8 p.m., he had a dark coat and white pants. I saw the 2nd prisoner and a ship-mate named Achiney and one Frederico. Sent in the house between 10 and 10.30 p.m. I am sure it was not later. Bent and Achiney stayed in the house, and the prisoners went out between 10.30 and 11 p.m. They came into the house between 10 and 10.30 p.m. A man named Robert Daniels was with me at the time and saw them come in. They had dark coats on, and the 2nd prisoner had white pants as well. I did not see them go out at 10.30, but I did not find them in their bunks when I looked up the house. Robert Daniels saw them go out. I recollect that the prisoners had both said that they would go into the store-room, but whether they went to their boxes or not, I cannot say. I cannot recollect how they were dressed when they went into the store-room, but at 1 a.m. the 2nd prisoner had a white shirt on. It is part of a sailor's equipment to have a knife, but I have never seen these prisoners carry knives. I expect to find one in each man's box.

Mr. Schoenberger having spoken to the 2nd prisoner said the man had no papers to show his nationality and then withdrew, being satisfied that he was not entitled to Austrian protection.

The progress of the enquiry was necessarily slow, owing to the many languages that had to be interpreted. When a Portuguese witness was examined the evidence had to be first of all interpreted into English, then interpreted in Spanish to one of the prisoners, and in French to the other. In addition to the troubles of this inconvenient circumstance, there was the fact of indifferently interpreted language of the languages by the interpreters. The languages spoken in this case, common, English, Portuguese, Chinese, Italian, and Spanish &c.

Miss Velina Maria Pereira was sworn and examined.—On the night of the 14th instant, about 11.30, I heard a noise in the street, and I went into the verandah to look. I saw three men following Mr. McBain, who was going into his house. The middle man was dressed in white, the other two in black. The smallest man was all in black, but I did not notice what colour trousers the other man had. In the size the prisoners look like the men I saw that night, but I cannot speak to their identity. The 1st prisoner seems to me to look more like one of the three. I did not notice any of the three men had moustaches. I heard one of them say in Spanish "You shall not leave to-morrow." I heard one say in Spanish "Come home, come home." The man in the white clothes then said "For God's sake for Jesus' sake." They then turned up Aberdeen Street. The man in the white clothing then began to open and shut the concertina and to sing. The two men behind called out something and the playing stopped. I heard the voices of the men in Aberdeen Street, the white clothed man was in front, the other two behind. The two men called out something with I did not understand. In less than five minutes I heard the two men running down Aberdeen Street. I saw them run up to the gate of Gough Street, and then turn back. They had only their shirts on when they ran to and from the gate. I heard Italian and French spoken by the men. I have heard both the prisoners speak to-day, and the first prisoner who speaks Italian seems to me to speak in a voice something like the man who spoke Italian the other night. I did not take notice of the French voice. I cannot say as to the tone of the concertina, nor can I speak to the shape or size of it. When the men ran down Gough Street, I did not see anything in the men's hands. One of their return the next day together when near the east-lamp there.

When this evidence was read over, three interpreters had to speak at the same time, one to interpret in Portuguese to the lady witness, one to 1st prisoner in a mixture of Italian and Spanish, and one in French to the 2nd prisoner.

Solomon Rama, a Manila stevedore, was called.—I am living in Bridge Street. I know the prisoners have known there since the 14th instant. I saw the 1st prisoner playing a concertina near a Chinese washerman's house on the night of the 14th, about 10.30. The 2nd prisoner was there also. The deceased was with them too. I was in the street, having come down to observe who were the men talking below.

Yi Ayoung, a washerman, was called. Belived in No. 22, Jones's Lane. He remembered three men coming to his house on the night of the 14th. He could only recognize the deceased, as he knew him before, but he could not identify the two prisoners. The deceased came in and said he would have some clothes for witness to wash. He appeared to have been drinking.

Daniel Roberts, a seaman boarding at Belvoir's house, was called. On the night of the 14th about 10.30 p.m. the two prisoners came back. I saw them go into the house. I did not notice how they were dressed. They came out again. Holmes shut the house up shortly after the prisoners had gone out. The 2nd prisoner had something like a musical box under his arm when the two left the house. I think it was the musical box in Court that he had under his arm.

John Harvey was recalled and briefly re-examined. Leong Sing Yow, inmate of a brothel, was recalled and questioned as to the accurate time the 2nd prisoner left and came again with the 1st prisoner. She said they left together about 11 p.m., but she could not say whether they had

clothes on or not. She did not know why the concertina was left behind in her room. She did not discover it until she got up after the Theatre was closed at 11 o'clock when the prisoners had gone.

The enquiry was then adjourned till the 18th at 4 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"
18th June, 1877.

SIR,—Not unfrequently of late we see in the local Journal letters conceived in a spirit of civil respecting the contrarieties of opinion that appear between differing sects or individuals of the Protestant faith.

I venture to think, on the contrary, that the majority of enlightened observers, instead of deprecating public manifestations of the independence of individual opinions, hail such exhibitions as a healthy sign of genuine Christian belief and religious earnestness; and would deprecate and distrust a disposition evincing a purpose to stifle inquiry and restrict decorous public expression.

Moreover, it is a cynical, rather than a tolerant and charitable spirit that prompts to the cavils alluded to, ill-befitting writers upon such topics assuming the role of censor.

Let all dispassionate and right-thinking observers read the whole Record of the proceedings of the recent Missionary Conference at Shanghai, if they would gain, along with much general instruction and a fund of invaluable information of the Chinese people, a just idea of the underlying fraternal feeling pervading the whole body of the Protestant sects in China. That Record will be ultimately available in book form.

I venture to think that then it will be accepted in Europe and America, as well as to China, as a triumphant vindication of both the cause and the course of Protestant Missions in China.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
ORLDO.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.
(Gazette June 7.)

Yesterday's issue of the *Mai-nichi Shinbun* contains a graphic account of the affray between the French and Germans on Monday night; and after delineating the particulars—in which, by the by, it states that the Frenchmen had broken heads, broken arms, broken legs and so forth—it goes on to state that it has heard that the French Consul had requested the Germans to pay a fine of \$1,000. The latter, however, thought this sum too great an indemnity; and so there is likely to be some difficulty about the matter; and the *Mai-nichi Shinbun* does not know how it will end.

It goes on to say that the people of Yokohama are of the opinion that there is quite enough fighting going on in the interior of the country by their frequent brawls. The editor then moralizes as follows: "If they (foreigners) are so very fond of fighting, they had better return to their own countries and fight on their own soil as much as they like."

An accident happened yesterday afternoon (May 6th) which resulted in a large quantity of specie being engulfed in the waters of the harbour. It appears that fifty-two cases of gold and silver, besides a quantity of copper slabs, had been discharged from the *Meji Mura* into a cargo boat, which was about to start for the shore with her precious freight when the weight proved too much for the strength of the boat, and forced its way through the bottom into the water, and the whole cargo was sunk.

The services of a diver were obtained from H. B. M. S. *Audacious*, and before night the most valuable part of the specie was recovered. To-day the diver has resumed his task; and we understand that all the specie and a quantity of copper slabs have been recovered, and that it will take but a short time to get up the remainder of the slabs.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

By the arrival of the O. & O. S. S. *Belgica* we have San Francisco files to the 16th May, from which we take some interesting details of the war.

WAR NEWS.

PREPARATIONS AT HOME.
London, May 9.—The Standard says: The greatest activity prevails at the Department for Victualing, and the issue of naval stores and provisions is proceeding at an extraordinary rate. New machinery has been erected, and the working people have been employed over hours for some time back. It has been decided to add the iron-clad *Valiant*, *Lord Warden*, *Thunderer*, and *Admiral* to the Channel Squadron.

It is probable that an additional Admiral will be appointed to this squadron, which will assemble at Devonport, ready for sea, on May 28th.

The English dockyard authorities have ordered torpedo gear for the *Albatross*, to be completed by the 25th inst., so that she may proceed to Plymouth and join the ships of the squadron.

Three hundred soldiers are on their way from England to fill up the Twentieth and Ninety-seventh Regiments at Halifax.

Vice-Admiral Wm. M. Dowell, of the Channel Squadron, Extreme activity in the dockyards continues.

The London Standard reports that a medical inspection of the English Army Service Corps was ordered yesterday. This unusual event is taken as an indication that a corps is to be in readiness for special services.

Horses have also been imported and assorted, so that the best men at any time be selected for particular duty, if required. The War Office has ordered various regiments to train transports in the same manner as when preparing for the Autumn manoeuvres.

The English Channel fleet, it is stated, has orders to proceed to the Mediterranean.

London, May 14.—The Post says: Her Majesty's war ship *Achilles*, lying in the Mersey, received instructions yesterday to proceed to Plymouth. We are informed the Government has already 65,000 troops and 11,000 horses ready to embark at any moment.

Billed 88-pounders are said to be on the way from England for the citadel of Quebec. A London correspondent says: The army

clothing factory at Fimbo is worked without intermission, and numerous shifts are being employed. There is a general conviction in military and naval official circles that we are on the brink of war. Arrangements have been made for the embarkation of 25,000 men within six days if necessary, and 20,000 more within a fortnight.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AT HOME.

London, May 9.—The Times, in a leader, says: Home-Secretary Cross, in the debate on Gladstone's resolutions, gave the following clear statement of the Government's policy: Not to sanction oppression or tyranny in any part of the world, to preserve treaty engagements, and set an example which, followed by other nations, would materially add to the happiness of the world; deeply as we regret the war, to maintain the strictest neutrality between the contending nations, outside of the necessities of this actual war, and to maintain, as they ought to maintain, or as any British Government should maintain, those interests in England which ought to be maintained. We have no thought of fear or gain. Before the face of the House of Commons he declared, of England, of Europe, of the world, that the Government is conscious of the honesty of their own purpose; they are conscious of their own earnest desire for peace; they are conscious, if need be, of their own strength; they will not use their strength improperly. Whenever an opportunity may offer to stop this war, to halt these wretched divisions, to improve the condition of those Christian populations, in a way which will really improve them—and that way, in Mr. Cross's opinion, is not by war—to localize, minimize or wipe away the effects of the war, then the Government will give their services.

London, May 14.—Gladstone's resolutions were rejected by a vote of 354 to 233, and the amendment offered by Sir Henry Wolf, Conservative, to the effect that the House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the Government in its maintenance of peace and protection of British interests without indicating any alternative line of policy, was adopted without division.

In the course of the debate the Marquis of Hartington said the Blue Books showed Russia's sincere desire to maintain peace if possible. He condemned Earl Derby's answer to Prince Gortchakoff. Sooner or later we would have to interfere in the present struggle. When the time came Gladstone's first two resolutions would form a guide to the policy to be pursued. If Russia triumphed in the war, the expectations of the peace subject to Turkey would be realized, and it would be found that their submission would not be indispensable to British interests. Those interests were not, as the House was asked to believe, bound up with the lifeless trunk of the Turkish empire.

Sir Stafford Northcote said: Relative to British interests, so far as these interests are concerned which we have in common with others, I see no reason why we should fight for them alone. It was to the interest of all that there should be freedom of navigation in eastern and south-eastern Europe. There were interests in which other nations had closer interest than ourselves, and doubtless when the moment arrived those nations would protect them. We had a special interest in the Suez canal. It was important that it should be kept open and safe. There were other ways to India, not so direct, to which the Government attached great importance, but the main route by the canal and Egypt itself the Government desired above all to preserve.

[Cheers.] They desired to maintain strict neutrality and at the same time not to be overhauled. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortchakoff contained nothing which was not perfectly respectful. The Right Honorable gentleman concluded as follows: The Government are now enabled to keep their hands free to act as may appear best. The real interests of England are the maintenance of peace and prosperity throughout the world, in whatever position they may find themselves and whatever may be the obligations and circumstances in which they are placed. The Government will pursue a policy which they believe good for England and the world, without fear and without reproach.

Gladstone said the issue upon which the House was asked to vote was contingent upon coercion by all the Powers of Europe, which did not necessarily mean war against Turkey, and which on former occasions had attained great results. The war might even now be ended within a fortnight, if England would consent to restore European concert. He pointed out what a disgrace it would be to England if the liberty of the Christians were secured by an agreement between Russia and Turkey alone.

RUSSIA'S DEFENCE.

London, May 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—The Russian Telegraphic Agency, while declaring that Russia will not reply to Earl Derby's note, publishes a statement which may be considered Russia's informal reply. It says: The Powers, which seriously desire to reestablish an understanding and guarantee of general peace, must seek a new basis, not in conformity with circumstances, without further dwelling on the mistaken views of the past, the results of which are the best refutation of the English despatch. As respects the Treaty of 1871, appealed to in this despatch, it may be asked if the Porte was not the first to break the faith of the preceding Treaty of 1866. If the English Cabinet maintains that the Porte was not bound by it, then that treaty would have served to guarantee the Porte's entire immunity. All the documents of that period prove, on the contrary, that the European Powers did not mean to defend a regime oppressive for Christians. They simply decided against the exclusive protection of Russia. They substituted for it the common protection of Europe. The rights and duties attaching thereto they have often exercised.

The Agency cites instances of intervention, such as the Androsy note to the Emperor, moratorium, &c., &c. Results have proved that these platonic interventions are for nothing. If the English Cabinet regards the Treaty of 1866 as important, that interpretation will hardly be accepted by Europe, or even by the English nation, especially not by the Russian Government or nation. In the interest of the Treaty the common action and pressure of Europe should have been exerted. Russia has done everything for this purpose. Her efforts were fruitless. It only remained for Russia to execute alone the duty which the other Cabinets agreeing with her in principle, hesitated to assume in practice. The Imperial Cabinet is justified in affirming that it is acting in conformity with the sentiments and interests of Europe. The English Cabinet cannot extricate itself from this dilemma, except by proclaiming that England is the first Muslim Power in the world, and that she consequently wishes the maintenance of Turkish domination over

the Christians, even at the cost of their extermination. We hold the English nation in too great esteem to believe that it would sanction such a policy.

BATTLE AT SOOGOOM-KALE.

Constantinople, May 14.—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish squadron has been routed by the Russian fleet. The Turkish squadron has been routed by the Russian fleet. The Turkish squadron has been routed by the Russian fleet.

London, May 14.—The Telegraph's special from Batoum of Friday at midnight says that about 5 o'clock that morning the Russians, largely augmented, advanced with field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, occupied by Bashi-Bazouks. The Ottoman troops, who were intrenched, opened a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During their attempts to make way against this fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of the thick fire, broke upon the flanks of the Russian column and effected great slaughter, the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but they were quickly brought up in reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. The many fierce efforts of the assaults were desperately maintained, but toward midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew, after suffering considerable losses.

The witnesses of this important engagement testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved admirably. They had, however, during a great part of that action the advantage of intrenchments on high ground and to this fact is due, no doubt, their success. Compared to the Russians their losses were insignificant. The Telegraph's Batoum despatch dated Saturday, says the victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi-Bazouks. The dead and wounded Russians exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours of actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khalil Bey, Major of irregulars.

London, May 15.—The Standard's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs the following items:—I am glad to report a great success for the Turks in Asia. On Monday Admiral Hassan Pasha, after bombarding the fortification of Soogoom-Kale, in Abasia, Russia, landed a number of soldiers, who were immediately joined by 3,000 natives. A violent combat ensued. The Russians were driven out of Soogoom-Kale to-day. Upwards of 10,000 natives joined the Turkish forces, who hold the fortifications. The town is in flames. All the surrounding country is rising in support of the Turks.

An official Constantinople dispatch says: The Russians having attacked on Friday in great force the position occupied by the vanguard of Turkish auxiliary troops in the vicinity of Batoum, an engagement ensued, lasting eight and a half hours, resulting in a complete rout of the Russians, who lost 4,000 men. The Turkish loss was inconsiderable.

SINKING OF THE TURKISH MONITOR.
London, May 14.—A special from Jassy says: The entire Turkish flotilla appeared before Ibraila, and on coming into position began bombarding. The fire of the Turkish vessels was at once returned by the Russian shore batteries, and the artillery battle was soon fierce and deadly. At length two shells were fired from the Russian batteries, under direction of Commandant Lamalla, at one of the monitors. The vessel fired at was at a distance of two miles from the battery, yet both shells struck the monitor as they fell. The vessel in less than a minute after sunk. As soon as the catastrophe was comprehended in its fullest extent, the Russians made an effort to succor their enemies. A boat was dispatched from the shore to the scene of the wreck, but they were unsuccessful in finding any of the officers and crew, but had the honor of capturing the flag of the sunken monitor. The ill-fated vessel had 200 men on board at the time she was destroyed. Out of this number but one was saved. None of the Turkish command-ers made any attempt to succor their comrades in distress. According to the rules of the Russian service the commanders of the batteries and artillery attending the gun are entitled to receive the Grand Cross of St. George.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
St. Petersburg, May 9.—A fanatical rising has taken place in the Tschibotshai country, in consequence of the Turkish war. One band of 500 insurgents was dispersed by troops, and 99 killed and 200 wounded. The Russian loss was 3 killed and 11 wounded. Martial law has been declared in the province of Terek.

Bucharest, May 9.—At Beckett, Turkish irregulars burned and sunk several lighters, among which were some that belonged to Watts & Milburn, of London, and had the British flag hoisted. They moved pitch on the docks and set fire to them. They also captured a Greek brig, with a British cargo, insured at Lloyd's. Col. Mansfield, British Consul-General at Bucharest, has informed the British Ambassadors at Vienna and Constantinople of these occurrences, by telegraph, in order that steps may be taken to obtain reparation and put a stop to such wanton and objectionable raids for the future.

Berlin, May 9.—A public meeting of electors at Memel passed resolutions declaring a want of confidence in Count Von Moltke, their representative, on account of his recent vote in favor of a protectionist policy.

Rome, May 9.—Four thousand French pilgrims on Monday presented to the Pope 79,000 francs.

Paris, May 9.—The *Gazette de Lorraine* announces that Prince Hohenzollern, German Ambassador, has informed the French Government that the German government in Alsace and Lorraine will be completely strengthened, to restore the equilibrium between the military forces on both sides of the frontier.

An Italian transport, with 200 guns, took soundings off Durazzo. A Turkish steamer threatened the Italian captain, who thereupon loaded his guns, but the Turkish authorities interfered and averted an engagement. The Italian captain said that sixteen Italian war vessels would shortly appear off the Coast of Albania.

London, May 10.—The *Dakota* parted at noon to-day, and is sinking. The crew narrowly escaped last night, by the aid of the Coast Guards. The majority of the *Dakota's* passengers were German, in the

steerage. Four hours were occupied in landing them. The *Dakota* and cargo were heavily insured in Liverpool and London. The ship is valued at £80,000. It is the most serious marine disaster, from a monetary point of view, that has occurred for two years.

London, May 12.—News has been received here that Iquique, in the department of Arequipa, South Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 10th instant. The town of Iquique contains about 1,000 inhabitants. No particulars are given.

Berlin, May 12.—Emperor William has received the French Ambassador and commissioned him to forward a message to President MacMahon expressive of the Emperor's good wishes for France.

An Alexandria dispatch says: The Khedive is to send to Stambul 11,000 troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Transports are ready, and are only waiting for a Turkish convoy, which is expected daily.

Glasgow, May 12.—The shipbuilders' lookout will affect twenty-five to thirty thousand men.

Glasgow, May 13.—Wingate's shipyard, on the Clyde, was partially burned. Damage, £400,000, the principal loss being machinery constructing for the Dutch Government.

Vienna, May 14.—The *Politische Correspondenz* has a semi-official letter from St. Petersburg. It says that Russian troops, under command of General Kaufman, will cross the Pamir into India in the event of England taking part in the Turkish war. This is the first time the Russians have spoken semi-officially of the possibility of military operations by way of the Pamir and the accessibility of India in that quarter.

The Times says the war in Asia Minor will not be the kind of parade for Russia anticipated by English Alarmists. The Russians run great risk of disappointment if they endeavor to repeat the triumphs of the 28th and 29th.

The Porte has given most satisfactory assurances relative to the destruction of British shipping at Bekeet, and promises full compensation.

All the Russian journals, except the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, have been forbidden to reproduce the Earl of Derby's note.

Constantinople, May 15.—The Russians are massing large forces in the neighbourhood of Kars.

The Turkish squadron bombarded a village near Soogoom-Kale, in Abasia, on the Black Sea, and it is reported that six Turkish ironclads appeared before Soogoom-Kale on the 14th.

Cannonading is proceeding at various points on the Danube.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The *Gazette* says: The Russian National Bank will shortly begin to sell scrip of the new international loan. There will be no public subscription.

According to news from Constantinople sixteen Bulgarian villages have been pillaged and burned by Turkish soldiers.

London, May 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Under Secretary for the Foreign Department said that the Indian Government has no information that Russia has assembled a large force at Tashkent for offensive operations through Hamer.

Athens, May 15.—The first collision between Greek insurgents and Turkish troops occurred near Amyrae in Thessaly. The press of Athens unanimously demand war.

Villafraña, May 15.—As the French squadron were weighing anchor one of the boilers of the frigate *La Ravache* burst. Two men were killed and sixty injured—twenty mortally.

Russia has authorized American whalers to put into St. Laurentius Island, in the Russian Possessions.

London, May 15.—Private letters from Bosnia say that the Turkish troops have withdrawn from the Serbian frontier and have re-appeared on the Drin at Belina. The Rayahs are suffering from the merciless requisitions of the Turkish authorities, who seize their corn, cattle and horses. Outrages are reported in Bosnia.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Kars, by way of Erzerum, remains intact.

A Russian war steamer recently escaped from Sebastopol and reached the vicinity of Batoum Sunday night. When seven miles from shore she sent four boats with torpedoes to attack a Turkish frigate in the roadstead. The torpedoes failed to explode.

Fire was opened from the frigate and the shore, and in the darkness and confusion the Russian boats fled in different directions. Two succeeded in reaching Poti unharmed at daybreak. No news has been received of the other two boats or the steamer.

The Turks have dispatched 16,000 men from Widin garrison in all haste to the Dobruddas.

A Roumanian official reports an estimate of 400 wounded from the recent Turkish bombardment of Kalafat, but does not mention the number of killed.

The Russians are not further west than Turnervin.

Serbian volunteers are constantly passing the frontiers to join the Bosnian insurgents.

The Croatsians who have risen in the Russian Trans-Caucasian provinces destroyed almost all the telegraph wires in their neighbourhood.

Hungarian semi-official papers publish the statement that Andrássy requires a temporary rest.

The King of Abyssinia has declared war against the Khedive for violating the frontier. The rebellion in Darfour is increasing. In consequence of these events the Khedive has refused further assistance to the Porte.

The Miridites have driven the Turks from Grouchi after a sanguinary fight, wherein an entire Turkish battalion was destroyed. It is reported that the Miridites will bring down a strong corps to co-operate with the Montenegrins.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS" ACCIDENT.
New York, May 13.—The *City of Brussels* broke a shaft on the 23rd ult. The *City of Richmond*, which arrived to-day, spoke her, proceeding under sail, on Tuesday last, in latitude 46° 30', longitude 41° 13'. All well. She will probably arrive on Thursday or Friday. The officers of the steamship *Richmond* express the opinion that unless the *Brussels*, the disabled vessel, is delayed by calm or head wind, she will make her port in eight or ten days from the time they left her, so that by Thursday or Friday next we may expect to hear of her safe arrival on the other side. J. Gall, captain, of New York, a passenger on the *City of Brussels*, returned in the *City of Richmond*, leaving his baggage upon her, and will again embark for Europe on Saturday next, on the outgoing trip of the vessel on which he returned. Mr. Gall, a reporter who boarded the *Richmond* at quarantine, made the following statement: As you know, we sailed

on the 21st ult. All went well with us, and nothing unusual occurred till Monday morning, the 23rd. At about 7.45 during morning service, the devotional exercises were disturbed by a crash that jarred the vessel very perceptibly from bow to stern. The engines were at once stopped, and many of the passengers went on deck to ascertain the cause. It was soon learned that the shaft had broken. The intelligence did not seem to cause any alarm among the pilgrims, and the officers of the vessel soon satisfied a few anxious passengers that no danger need be apprehended. Sail was at once set, and the vessel proceeded slowly on her course. The weather was very fine for several days, and at times the vessel was nearly becalmed. On Wednesday, the 25th, we sighted and signalled a French steamer, which returned the signals, but bore away and made no effort to communicate with us. We did not ascertain her name, but her action, in not waiting to come up and communicate with us, was severely criticised. On the 28th, we sighted an Irish bark from Cork, lumber-laden, and gave her a signal of distress. She bore down, and coming alongside, promised to report the accident to any vessel she met. We continued to make steady but slow progress under sail, and on Monday, the 30th ult., fell in with a Norwegian brig, which offered assistance, but as we required nothing she promised to report to passing vessels and then bore away on her course. We sighted no more vessels until last Tuesday, when, to our great joy, we encountered the *City of Richmond*. She came alongside, and after learning the cause of our delay, supplied us with such provisions as the *Brussels* is likely to require. All the passengers were in the best health and spirits, especially the pilgrims, who spent most of the time in religious devotions, three services per day, in the grand saloon. Mr. Gall reports the ice supply exhausted, and in consequence the shipments of fresh beef, valued at \$30,000, will be a total loss.

London, May 13.—The Times says:—Already on Friday night, the Inman Company had despatched the *Challenger* and *Blazer*, two of the most powerful trugs in the Mersey, in search of the *City of Brussels*. Each took a good supply of provisions and a powerful hawser. It is expected that one of them will take the Northern and the other the Southern route. There is little doubt that one or the other will encounter the *Brussels*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
New York, May 12.—The New York Herald reiterates its report that the Mormons are arming and drilling, and says that Governor Emery has asked the War Department to send more soldiers into the Territory. The War Department, however, says these rumors are groundless; that it knows of no cause for trouble in Utah.

The Pacific Mail Company are negotiating for the purchase of the Panama Transit Company's steamers of which there are five.

New York, May 14.—The suits of Rufus Hatch vs. Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., were discontinued by consent of plaintiff. That in the Supreme Court involved a \$2,000,000 mortgage on the Company's property, and that in the Superior Court was to compel defendants to account for alleged malfeasance in office while Directors of the Company.

New York, May 13.—A fire which lasted all day and destroyed about \$400,000 worth of property broke out at 10 o'clock this morning in Campbell's oil works, on Water Street, between Washington and Maine. The building was six stories high, and occupied half a block.

Washington, May 13.—The reply of the State Department to the formal notification by Turkey of the existence of a state of war between that Power and Russia is to the effect that the United States will continue to occupy a strictly neutral position toward the belligerents. A similar reply will be furnished to Russia.

Baker, Minister to Russia, will return to St. Petersburg in the latter part of this month.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 16, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$567½
" Old Patna, cash... 552½ a 557½
" New Benares, cash... 545
" Old Benares, cash... 555
" New Malwa, cash... 575
" Old Malwa, cash... 580
" Allowance Teals, 12 a 40
" Old Malwa, cash... 595
" Allowance Teals, 32 a 48
CAMPBELL, ... 19.25 a 19.50
QUICKSILVER, ... 60.90 a 61.50
SALT PETRE, ... 7.10 a 7.75

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 2/11½
" 30 days' sight, ... 4/0½
" 6 months' sight, ... 4/0½
Credit, ... 4/1
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4/1½
Bombay, demand Rupees,

Portfolio.

BETTER IN THE MORNING.

"You can't help the baby, parson,
But still I want you to go
Down an' pray, you know.
Only last week she was skippin' round
A pullin' my whiskers 'n' hair,
A climb'n' up to the table
Into her little high chair."

"The first night that she took it,
When her little cheeks grew red,
When she kissed good night to papa,
And went away to bed—
Said she, 'This headache, papa,
Be better in the mornin'—bye,'
An' somethin' in how she said it
Jest made me want to cry."

"But the mornin' brought the fever,
And her little hands were hot,
An' the pretty red of her little cheeks
Grew into a crimson spot.
But she laid there jest as patient
As ever a woman could,
Takin' whatever we give her
Better'n a grown woman would."

"The days are terrible long an' slow,
An' she's growin' wun in each;
An' now she's jest a shippin'
Clear away out yur reach.
Ev'ry night when I kiss her,
Tryin' hard not to cry,
She says in a way that kills me,
'Be better in mornin'—bye!'"

"She can't get thro' the night, parson,
So I want you to come an' pray,
And talk with mother a little—
You'll know jest what to say—
Not that the baby needs it,
Nor that we make any complaint
That God seems to think He's needin'
The smile of the little saint."

I walked along with the Corporal
To the door of his humble home,
To which the silent messenger
Brought me had also come.
And if he had been titled prince,
I would not have been honored more
Than I was with his heartfelt welcome
To his lowly cottage door.

Night falls again in the cottage;
They move in silence and dread
Around the room where the baby
Lies panting upon her bed.
"Does baby know papa, darling?"
And she moves her little face
With answer that above she knows him;
But scarce a visible trace.

Of her wonderful infantile beauty
Remains as it was before
The unseen, silent messenger
Had waited at the door.
"Papa—kiss—baby—'s—so—tired,"
The man bows low his face,
And two swollen hands are lifted
In baby's last embrace.

And into her father's grizzled beard
The little red fingers glide,
While her husky whispered tenderness
Tears from a rook would wring.
"Baby—'s—so—sick—papa—
But—don't—want—you—to—cry,"
The little hands fall on the coverlet—
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

And night around baby is falling,
Settling down dark and dense;
Does God need their darling in heaven
That he must carry her hence;
I prayed, with tears in my voice,
As the Corporal solemnly knelt
With such grief as never before
His great warm heart had felt.

Oh! frivolous men and women!
Do you know that around you, and nigh,
Alike from the humble and haughty
Goeth up evermore the cry:
"My child, my precious, my darling,
How can I let you die?"
Oh! I hear ye the white lips whisper—
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

—C. L., in *Prairie Farmer*.

A VILLAGE OF LEPEERS.

The following is from the pen of Augustus Volk, whose arrival home from a tour in Asia Minor has been already noticed:

I think I have just seen one of the most melancholy sights in the world. I have been to Lovochori, or the village of lepers—a fearful and terrible place. The village is composed of a few miserable huts placed at the brow of a breezy mountain. As we drew near it I could hardly persuade myself that it was the intended object of our morning walk. I had heard fearful accounts of the bodily and mental infirmities of the lepers, and I was now to witness how true they were. Three fine, strong men, however, who were the first persons we met, seemed to have little unwelcome about them, all looking closer at them we perceived that they had no eyebrows. The few straggling hairs on their heads had a limp, strange look, as if they were dead. The features of the men also had a singular indistinctness of outline. The right hand of one was contracted and the first joint of a fore-finger destroyed. He asked how his hand had been so maimed. He answered cheerfully that it had been accidentally burnt away one day while he was sleeping too near the fire, a striking lesson enough on the uses of pain, showing how God chastises even in mercy. The lepers are almost devoid of any sense of bodily suffering, and the result was before us.

The next person we met was a fine, upright young man of nineteen. He had, as yet, but only his eyebrows, but the village doctor of Piumari, who accompanied me, said casually that the very worst cases of leprosy began merely in this way. The young man had been already five years out of the world, and in all human probabilities he would never be suffered to return to it. Never! Then came a girl with a huge swollen ankle, one of the most distressing forms of dysentery so common in Aegre and the Bazar of States. She had nothing else apparently the matter with her, but the fact of leprosy was known to be in her constitution. She also had been lost to the world five years—in the first budding of womanhood, in the pride and springtime of life. I was like a thorn at one's heart to see her and to know how hopelessly she was smitten.

Going further into the village, the doctor and I stepped thoughtlessly on in spite of the shuddering remonstrances of our companions. We soon came upon a fearful group, talking in the sunshine. They were nearly unintelligible from the impetuosity in their organ of speech, which belongs to the worst forms of the disease in its advanced state. The group

before us was a ghastly sight. The poor creatures who composed it looked each like an obscene bundle of rags, and some were blind and some were deaf and dumb, and others were stricken with impotence of limb. But the most fearful form of the disease is that of the lion face. The palate gives way, the bridge of the nose is consumed inwardly, the lips stretch out and swell and the livid cheeks hang down in flaps. God have mercy on those he has afflicted thus! And let us bow down in reverent awe to the inscrutable wisdom of the Most High, doubting nothing, hoping all.

The lepers are said to be remarkable for their meriment and high spirits. Their love of pleasure degenerates into licentiousness. They seem to be mercifully endowed with an obtuseness of intellect which prevents the sense of their fearful isolation from pressing on them too heavily. Yet they are quite sane. The disease is supposed to be hereditary; sometimes otherwise. There is no escape for those born lepers; yet the children of leprosy people are sometimes born healthy. When this is the case they are immediately separated from their parents, and subjected to such treatment as experience seems to warrant. Science and medical research have done nothing for leprosy. They have slept at their post, and they have forgotten their mission, and been deaf to the call of this stupendous evil.

THE HOUSE OF A RUSSIAN MERCHANT.

When a Russian merchant becomes rich, he builds for himself a fine house, or buys and thoroughly repairs the house of some ruined noble and spends money freely on inland floors, gigantic mirrors, malachite tables, grand pianos by the best makers, and other articles of furniture made of the most costly materials. Occasionally, especially on the occasion of a marriage or a death in the family—he will give magnificent banquets, and expend enormous sums on gigantic stables, choice sturgeons, foreign fruits, champagne, and all manner of costly delicacies. But all this lavish, ostentatious expenditure does not affect the ordinary current of his daily life. As you enter those gaudily-furnished rooms you can perceive at a glance that they are not for ordinary use. You notice a rigid symmetry and an indescribable bareness which inevitably suggest that the original arrangements of the upholsterer have never been modified or supplemented. The truth is that by far the greater part of the house is used only on state occasions. The host and his family live down stairs in small, dirty rooms, furnished in a very different and for them more comfortable style. At ordinary times the fine rooms are closed, and the fine furniture carefully covered. If you make a *visite de politesse* after an entertainment at which you have been present, you will probably have some difficulty in gaining admission by the front door. When you have looked or rung several times, some one will probably come round from the back regions and ask you what you want. Then follows another long pause, and at last footsteps are heard approaching from within. The bolts are drawn, the door is opened, and you are led up to a spacious drawing-room. At the wall opposite the windows there is sure to be a sofa, and before it an oval table. At each end of the table, and at right angles to the sofa, there will be a row of three arm chairs. The other chairs will be symmetrically arranged around the room. In a few minutes the host will appear, in his long double-breasted black coat and well polished high boots. His hair is parted in the middle, and his beard shows no trace of scissors or razor. After the customary greetings have been exchanged, glasses of tea, with slices of lemon and preserves, or perhaps a bottle of champagne, are brought in by way of refreshment. The female members of the family you must not expect to see, unless you are an intimate friend; for the merchants still retain something of that female seclusion which was in vogue among the upper classes before the time of Peter the Great. The host himself will probably be an intelligent but totally uneducated and decidedly taciturn man. About the weather and the crops he may talk fluently enough, but he will not show much inclination to go beyond these topics.—*From Russia, by D. MacKenzie Wallace.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

RICHARD WAGNER IN BAYREUTH.

Far from majestic in personal appearance, Richard Wagner reigns in Bayreuth monarch supreme. Five feet eight in height, with nothing particularly commanding in gait or presence, he compels irresistible homage from prince and peasant. The truth is, there is about him that indefinable quality which makes itself felt as genius. "Some say Wagner is a quiet, unassuming, unassuming man; others, kind, genial, and large-hearted; others, proud, arrogant, and tyrannical. The composer has in truth a mixture of each of these qualities. This year ago the world perished in designation, as a man, and firmly believed that he and his royal friend, King Ludwig II., of Bavaria, were quite ripe for an insane asylum. Even now there are critics who persist in the same opinions. But the great Teutonic world has calmly changed its views, has set the composer on a throne of gold, and pays him flattering homage. Death had to die before the world pronounced his works classical. It required a couple of decades for the Germans fully to recognize the beauties of *Lohengrin* and *Parsifal*; and, to all appearances, it will take many German and English critics some decades more to acknowledge the later works of the composer, especially the *Ring of the Nibelung*, as anything more than the vain and bombastic utterances of a mind run riot in its own extravagant egotism. Wagner has introduced the element of intellect into music, and he demands that intellect shall be brought to its appreciation. He has succeeded in giving us poetry in his libretto, and demands that the poetical portion of our nature shall be called into play in the hearing of his works. Thus it has come about that Wagner, in composing his music-dramas, has entirely ignored and defied the opinions of the world at large.

Nevertheless, in Bayreuth Wagner is, as has been said, monarch supreme. Inside the Festspiel Theatre his rule is despotic. His spirit pervades everything and everybody, from the scene-shifter to the most famous singer. Seated in an armchair in a corner of the proscenium, he looks a mere speck in the landscape revealed on the stage. Every note, every line of the instrumentation, every dramatic move-

ment or position of the singer upon the stage, every idea expressed in painting and music, every line of poetry, every imitation of Nature's grandest effects, are the expression and the work of his unaided intellect. Suddenly something goes wrong with the scenery; he springs up from his chair, darts to the back of the scenes; you hear the clamping of feet, the sound of sharp words; but the man returns to the front of the scene has a face calm and untroubled as before. Then a singer has to be corrected. A line or a passage is not interpreted aright, and the composer walks quietly across the stage, takes Siegfried's shield and spear, and silently shows Herr Unger the proper dramatic gesture. The composer will frequently sing and act a passage he wishes given, and it is an infinite pleasure to see how cheerfully such great artists as Botsch, Niemann, Gurs, Hill, and the rest carry out the Meister's suggestions and instructions. Nothing can escape Wagner's eye or ear. The orchestra is repeatedly stopped, and the good-natured Hans Richter looks up interrogatively from his "mystic abyss," otherwise called "the conductor's grave," where he conducts in shirt-sleeves and open vest. "Mein lieber Hans Richter, just repeat that passage; but the brass more subdued!" "So! Gut! Gut! That is better!" and the Meister settles down again in his chair at the corner of the stage, and the rehearsal proceeds. Take your eyes away from the stage for a while, and you will be surprised to hear a voice not far away from you in the auditorium. It is Wagner's; he is examining the perspective. After all the troubles and vexations of rehearsal are over, about seven or eight in the evening, the more genial side of Wagner's character is revealed. In the restaurant close to the theatre, a large table is reserved for the composer and his wife, his ministers or "Verwaltungsrat," and the principal singers. Wagner is received with royal honours, those already seated around the table rise, cigars are placed on one side, for the moment, and greetings are given and received. If the Meister has been particularly annoyed in the theatre, and bitter words have been uttered, he heats at the table all wounded susceptibilities. "Mein lieber Freund Botsch" or "Meine liebe Frau Mathers" is cordially embraced, and champagne is ordered by the Meister to drown all the recent annoyances in forgetfulness. At this time the Meister drives home, and the artists seek the classic vaults. Angermann's, those famous Bayreuthers, is hailed by the gentle-faced Marie until one or two o'clock in the morning, when the last "Scho-pen" is drained, and the lights are turned out.

The Villa Wahnfried is characteristic of the composer, and was built from plans furnished by him to the architect. All is quiet, subdued, artistic. Seen from the outside, the house is singularly unpretentious. Over the entrance there is a large allegorical fresco by Krause of Dresden, with the figure of Wotan, as representing German mythology; two female figures, "Tragedy" and "Lyric Art," and young Siegfried, as symbolizing the "art-work," the music of the future. Around the large lobby which we enter to gain all the other apartments of the house are miniature copies of Professor Richter's frescoes, representing scenes from the music-drama of the *Ring*, and tastefully placed marble statues by Professor Zumbusch of Vienna, representing the various heroic figures of *Lohengrin*, *Van der Doeken*, *Siegfried*, *Tristan*, and *Walther von Stolzing*. The lobby leads into the large *salon*, which is at the same time the composer's study and sanctum, and consequently of considerable interest to us. It occupies the entire width of the house, and receives its light through a large bay-window, in the centre of which a door takes one to the lawn and garden in front. Farther on is the vault, covered with a great granite stone, bearing the simple inscription, "Richard Wagner," which the composer intends shall be his last resting-place. The large *salon* is Wagner's study and library; handsome cases, filled with well-selected, and in some cases very rare, books, extend completely around the room. The collection of musical literature is very rich. The master's own operas and music-dramas have a wide shelf to themselves, close to the works of Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Handel, Gluck, Weber, Palestrina, Halévy, Liszt, and other composers. Above the bookcases are portraits of King Ludwig, the philosopher Schopenhauer, Franz Liszt, Beethoven, Wagner, and Madame Wagner. A large grand piano occupies one corner of the *salon*. Tables and stands are loaded with books, art treasures, presents, plants, and flowers. There are marble busts of the King, of Wagner himself, of Madame Wagner, and on one of the tables lies the death-mask of Wagner's great master—Beethoven.

In the midst of all this artistic confusion, at a large marble table near the window, and seated in a comfortable armchair, Wagner composed the greater part of the *Ring*; nor is the close atmosphere of an ordinary study, but in an elegant *salon*, as large as a good-sized ball room, with space enough and to spare for movement and breath, wherein light and sunshine and summer breezes can enter without hindrance. Human intruders are rigorously excluded from the *salon* whenever the master is engaged in composing, which with him is by no means a continuous task, but comes with the inspiration, by "fits and starts." Sometimes he does not write a single note for weeks together; but then comes a day when the ideas flow, and the composer sits then from morning till night, day after day, working unceasingly, eating off sheet after sheet, until the floor is half an inch thick with music, and quite ready for the copyist. Dinner-time has no charms for the composer during these spells. But at last the ideas which have been treasured up and thought over during weeks of apparent inactivity are exhausted, and the composer desists from his labours and returns to a thoroughly easy-going German fashion. During these periods of mental repose Wagner rises at night and reads his letters, answers his correspondence, and attends to other duties until one, when dinner is announced. From three to four is devoted to sleep; then he takes his coffee and sallies forth, accompanied by his two large Newfoundland dogs, sometimes going along the avenue of linden-trees to the Rollwenzel Inn, where Jean Paul wrote many of his works, and then across the fields to that little paradise the Hermitage, created by the old Margrave of Bayreuth for their amusement, where the court, severely troubled with *ennui*, used to play at hermitage, each having a little cell in some corky nook about the park and grounds. Sometimes Wagner takes the road to the

castle and park of the Fantaisie, which Jean Paul styled the "first heaven in the vicinity of Bayreuth." About six o'clock the composer may be seen passing down to Angermann's, where the best beer and sausages in the town are to be had, where he drinks one or two glasses of "Welsheser plausen," smokes a cigar, converses with officers or officials, and at seven goes home for the evening meal; the rest of the evening being devoted to his family.

Wagner's walks with his two Newfoundland dogs are, musically considered, of great importance; for it is then, when quite alone with Nature, that he receives his happiest inspirations, and many a characteristic motive has been born during these wanderings, and has been then and there carefully noted down for future use. Wagner's method of composition is peculiar. He never sits down to his desk with the intention of producing something, of composing a song or a chorus, or finishing an act. It is remarkable that all his poems were produced in his younger days. The poem of the *Ring* dates from the same era as *Lohengrin*. With the poetic sketch Wagner also composed in great part the principal "motives" that are the musical pillars or structure of his work to be at a future day taken up again and completed. The musical sketch being finished, the instrumentation is taken in hand and completed by the master himself. He writes with marvellous rapidity when once he has commenced, and without scratch or correction, the sheets being quite ready for the copyist and the engraver. While composing he wears a peculiar dress, after the style of the costume worn by Walter von Stolzing in the opera of the *Master-Singers of Nuremberg*—a brown tunic of silk, knee breeches of velvet tied with ribbons, velvet coat lined with silk, the arms extremely wide at the wrists, leaving the silk arms fully displayed. That indescribable cap seen in nearly all portraits of the composer completes this quaint fifteenth century costume. Ordinarily, however, the composer dresses like anybody else. The above is what may be termed his "house costume."

To the solitary walks which Wagner is so fond of taking are doubtless due also many of the beautiful and natural scenic effects which have been produced on the Bayreuth stage. Those who witnessed the performance of the *Ring* must have been struck with the wonderful natural effects of light and scenery. The moonlight scene outside Siegmund's hut in the first act of the *Valkyrie* might have been copied from the charming valley leading up to the Fantaisie, where too may be found many a wild world spot amid the pines, which would be a grand gathering-place for the Wotan's fair messengers, whose duty it is to bring home the dew-drops to Walhalla. The dancing effects of the sunlight falling through the foliage upon the greenward—so wondrously delineated in that idyllic scene where Siegfried, after slaying the dragon's blood, begins to understand the song of birds—may have been seen under the elms of the Hermitage; and the musical accompaniment to that scene from fairyland, that seems to tell us of the song of a thousand birds and the rejoicing of awakening Nature, could only have been inspired by Nature herself.

THE MAN WHO GREW.

One day last week a Detroit mechanic was going down Michigan avenue, and became favorably impressed with a pair of pants hanging in front of a cheap clothing store. The price was low, the goods seemed all right, and he made up his mind to purchase.

"I got you de word of Andrew Shackson dot dose are shust like iron," said the dealer. "I warrants dem efery dime."

After three or four days' wear the purchaser found the bottom of the pants crawling toward his knees. It was a bad shrinkage, and he got mad and went back to the store and said:

"How you shrank 'em on those pants? See how they are shrank?"

The dealer looked him all over, felt of his head, pulled on his pants, and finally said:

"I shall give you one thousand dollars a month if you will travel with me."

"How—what?"

"You are shust growing right up at the rate of two inches a day, and I takes you around the country on exhibition. Dose pants are shust as long as efery, but you kin grow out of dem."

"I don't believe it!" shouted the man. "I am forty years old, and quit growing long ago."

"I got you de word of Andrew Shackson dot you are growing."

"I don't care whose word you give, I say these pants have shrunk nearly a foot."

"Has de top of dose pants shrunk down any?" softly asked the dealer.

"Why, no."

"Shouldn't de waistbands shrink down shust as quick as dose bottoms should shrink up? It is in de cloth, one part should shrink like de oder, eh? When I said you dot elegant pair of pants for tree dollars I don't suppose you was growing so fast or I shall haf put sum straps on de bottoms."

"Well, I don't like this way of doing business," said the purchaser.

"Shust like me. If I sell sum elegant pants as dose to a man, and he grows out of dem, it damages my trade. You haf damaged me five hundred dollars, but I haf low rent, pay cash for mala goods, and can make you dis fifty-cent tie for five cents."

The man walked out to the curbstone, and turning around, shook his fist and said:

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY'S HALL.

(Queenslander.)

John Chinaman has done for himself at last. As long as he remained on the gold-fields he had friends who would take his part. Even if he did evade the payment of license fees, he did some good by preventing the settlement of the mob of European radicals who would have occupied the ground if he had not slipped into their places; and if he did a little mischief in other ways, by demolishing our youth and breeding pestilence amongst us, still it takes so much to urge John Bull into action that he might have gone on as usual for years if he could only have let dignitaries alone. We require a bishop to be burnt before we interfere to make railway travelling safe; but when this does occur, we regulate the

business properly. Well, John has burnt his bishop, that is to say, he has done an act which will make immediate legislation on the Chinese question indispensable. The Governor was holding a levee at Government House, the other day, and had issued cards to some of the leading swell, entitling them to what is known as the private entrance. One of our leading politicians forgot to bring his card with him, but was going in, feeling confident that he was too well known to everyone in Brisbane to have any difficulty, when he was peremptorily stopped by the Celestial who now does duty as porter at Government House. He endeavored to explain that he was entitled to go into the drawing-room, but all his remonstrances were met, it is said, with a stolid "No savey—only well good white fellow close up like it Chinaman go there;" and he was edged off towards the receptacle for less distinguished visitors. His prayers for the misguided Celestial were both loud and deep, and luckily they were heard—by the side-

man, however, on the subject of cheap Chinese labor have been very much modified by the experience he has had of it. He formerly looked upon John as a man and a brother, and thought it unworthy of Britons to fear his competition in the labor market; but since his Excellency's porter refused to reciprocate and to treat him as a man and a brother, he is quite prepared to put a poll tax on him. This will be discussed when Parliament meets, but it is not certain that anything will come of it, because other people may also have changed their minds on the subject of Chinese labor. The hall porter at Government House used to get £100 per annum voted by Parliament, but a Chinaman could be got for £10, which would save £90 per annum to the colony, and an equal reduction may no doubt be made in the cost of all branches of the Public Service, from the police upwards, by importing our employees from Hongkong. The economist ought to go in strong for this. In the meantime if John at Government House is a wise man he will wait until he knows a little more of the barbarians amongst whom he has been cast before he interferes with them at receptions. He has made one mistake already, and had one escape; for if the aide-de-camp had not overheard the pious ejaculations of his opponent, and appeared on the scene just in time, his sacred pig-tail might have suffered some indignity at the hands of the irate barbarian.

MORE PROVERBS OF THE BILLINGS FAMILY.

About the only difference between the poor and the rich, is this, the poor suffer misery, while the rich have to enjoy it.

"Be ye as wise as a serpent, and as harmless as a dove," and then if a fellow comes a fooling around yure duve, ye can set yure serpent at him.

Rise arly, work hard, and late, live on what yu kant sell, give nothing awa, and if yu dot die rich, and go to de devil, yu me sue me for damages.

Marrine for love ma be a little risky, but it is so honest, that God kant help but smile on it.

There is one thing I kant never forgit nor I haint tried, and that is, the first time I kissed a gal.

If I was asked, "what is the chief end of man," I should say, "I should immediately reply, '10 per cent.'"

Yu may carry a ball barrier out ov a bone, but yu kant carry a woman out ov her will. Advise to them who are about to begin, in arrest, the journey ov life, is take their hearts in one hand and a club in the oder.

The biggest glutton I ever hard tell ov, was the fuller out in Indiana, who eat a pair ov twin lambs for breakfast, and then chased the old yew three miles and a half.

The peacock has one ov the butifulest tails in the world, but I tak notice he dont drag it on the ground when he walks out.

Tell me that them who have the *harte disease* are liable to di at any time, but I hav known thousands tew reach a mean old age with it.

Put appearances are oed to be eferything. I dont put all mi fathe into this saying; I think only oysters and klams, for instance, will bear looking into.

If strans a man's philosophe the wurst kind tew laff when he gits beat.

Love aint one ov the virtues, because it kant be controlled.

ANIMALE STATISTIX.

Kats are affectionate, they lav young chickens, sweet cream and the best place in front of the fireplace. Dogs are faithful, they will stick to a home after everybody else has deserted it. Parrots are easily educated, but they will learn to swear well in half the time they will learn any thing else. The birds eat bugs and worms for plain vittles, but their dessert consists of the best cherries and gooseberries in the garden. The owl is only a picture of wisdom by daltie, when he kant see any thing. When it oams nite his wisdom wholly konsists in keteching a field mouse, if he can. The donkey is an emblem of pacheance, but if you study them klosser yu will find that lazyeas is what's the matter ov them. The eagle is the monarch of the skies, but the little king-bird will chase him to his hiding-place. The ox knoweth his master's krib, and that is all by bus kno or care about his master. Mules are indistinct, but if they kant imitate some derly they aint happy. The goose is like all oder fowls—allwase seems anxious to prove it. If mules are ever meak it is simply because they are ashamed ov themselves, but mules are hibrid, aint akountable for any thing. The bees are a beazy people; rather than be idle they will rob each oder ov their humny. The bookroach is a loafer, and dont seem to live so much on what they eat as what they kant git into. Ducks are only cunning about one thing they lay their eggs in stich a place that sometimes they kant find them again themselves. The muskrat can foresee a hard winter and provide for it, but he cant keep from gittin ketched in the syllest kind ov a trap. Hens kno when it is a going to rain, and shelter themselves, but they will try to hatch out a glass egg just as honest as they will one ov their own. Mudturtles are the slowest ov enny four-legged kriteres, and yet they are allwase on the move trying to git somewhere else. Hornets hav more light in them than anything ov their size, but there is no method in their madness; they will plik into a meeting-house when they are furios, just as anxious as they will into a sleeping baby in all trades. The crow is the most natural of all birds; they will steal, and hide what is ov no use to them, nor loss to any body else. And are the blayest ov all the

little, or big bugs, but a large share ov their time is spent in repairing their houses, which are blit where folks kant help but step on them. Flies toll not, neither do they spin, yet they hav the first taste of all the best gravy in the land. The cuckoo is the greatest ekonomist among the birds; she lays her eggs in other birds nests, and lets them hatch them out at their leisure. Rats hav fewer friends, and more enemies than anything of the four-legged perswashun on the face of the earth, and yet rats are as plenty now as in the palmest days ov the Roman Empire. Of all things lazy the sloth wears the belt, and yet his lazyness is all there is interesting about him. The frog dodgeth when it lightens, and the kud graps when the thunder bellows. The tro bids her nest ov stix, the swallo ov mud, the squirrels ov leaves, the wren ov feathers and wool, and the woodpecker digs a hole for his eggs in the rotten trees. The skapen and the krab change their clothing each year, and the rakkoon lives all winter long on the memory of what he et in the summer. The horse allwase gits up from the ground on his fore legs first, and the cow on her hind ones, and the dog turns round three times before he lies down. The kangaroo he jumps when he walks, the coon paces when he trots, and the lobster travels backward as fast as he can forwards. The elephant has the least, and the rabbit the most eye for their size, and a rat's tail is just the length of his body. The spider is the only kriter that ketches its food in a trap, and a sheep will liv without water longer than enny domestek animal. The fox is the hardest to ketch in a trap, and a muskrat the eaziest, and the maddock lake is the shyest ov all the birds ov the air. The crow flies 6 miles, and the wild pigeon 60 an hour, but the humming-bird beats all things on the wing. The horse will eat 10 hours out ov every 12; the ox lays down, and chews his kud half the time; and the hog never knos what it is not to be hungry. The wild turkey kan run faster than he kan fly, and enny man who is a good walker kan tire a deer out in 24 hours. I kant kink, in konklusion, ov ennying just now in art, science, or morality that mankind exakt in, but we kant be found, more or less derelict, in the bugs, beasts, birds, and fishes.—*Josh Billings.*

SLANDER.

Men kalkulate with perfekt akkudsy, the rate ov speed attained by earthly bodies, and ov mooste matter, whether subinary, or ov a heavenly natur. They tell us how long a ray ov light is on the way from the sun—how fast a comet travels—the best time that lightning kan make—when the stars visit, and how long they are about it—the fractional lapses contained in the hop ov a flea—the flite ov a swallow—the velocity ov sound, and the smartness ov a hurrysane. They kan tell us how long it takes old Borus, after he leaves his cave, to reach this erth, and button up the coats ov shivering mortals. But I have sarched their theoris and ransoked their mathematiks in vain, few discover the haste ov a slander. But we kno ov nothing on the earth, or above it, that equals it in quickness. It travels as well in the dark, as in the light—knows no law ov gravitashun, nor ov heat, or cold—is not traceable, or definable—has no parentage, and frequently no objek—is not matter, nor an essence—may fly in the glauce of an eye, or be felt in the point ov a finger—is the pet ov almost evry one—kan hav the ear when charity, love, and the delicate pashuns, plead in vain—is evrywhere in an instant—feeds upon nothing but sweet things, has more friends than truth—is a lie, faster than the wings ov the wind, and twin rarer to thought—steals into the sacred pulpit—at midnite, robs the chaste maiden ov the ruddy truth in her cheeks—hangs saskloth upon the manly form ov honesta—oams in a whisper—is mysterious as an echo—will betray for a prise—has made kings tremble—has dried up the warm pulse of hope, and driven modests shrieking away—is a skorpion, invisible but full ov madness, and mean sting. Who kan tell us its whereabouts? Who kan rate its speed? Who kan annulize its meanness? Who has not listened to its prebious falsehood? and who will not with me, pronounce it a renegade, the common enemy ov humanitee? and who that kan shoot fliting, will not help tew bring down the base bird? Attention, equald!—*Josh Billings.*

The Chinese Minister was gazing the other day in rapt astonishment at the figure of one of his countrymen at Madame Tussaud's, when a young lady, pointing to the Minister, said to a friend who was with her, "Is it not good?" The Minister turned round and moved in such a natural way that the young lady gave a slight scream, and would have fallen, had not her friend caught her in his arms.

The northern bank of the Soochow Creek (Shanghai), was the scene of a somewhat exciting occurrence yesterday afternoon: no less indeed, than a battle-royal between some peaceful buffaloes and some unruly sporting dogs. The tactics of both were most interesting to watch. The dogs were clever enough not to attack the buffaloes all at one time, but one by one; driving each animal separately across the creek for refuge, and then returning to attack the next in the same systematic manner. There was one little bull-dog, the fiercest of the lot. He was always the leader of the van, and the only one who attempted to bite the buffaloes; but this was a source of evident frolic to him, for hanging on to the unlucky animals' ears, he would enjoy a dandling ride as his fellow-conspirators barked and snapped at their heels and kept them constantly upon the move. At length a Chinaman, more adventurous than his fellows, came out of the crowd of spectators, seized the little demon by the neck and tail, and succeeded in carrying it away, but not until one of the meek, patient brutes had suffered severe damage in its eye, which bled profusely from the savage onslaughts of the dog. The neighbouring bridges were literally crammed with people gazing on the fray.—*Courier.*

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1860.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Berton's Catarrh Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. B. Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALPHEUS. To the Proprietors of BERTON'S CATARRH PILLS."—*av/19/77.*

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Office No. 1, D'Aquilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from the 1st June next.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace, House No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KID. "Bisbee Villa," Fok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNHO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.		Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4	

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon), the Straits, and Aden, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—Australia (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

	By other route.
Letters,.....	10
Registration,.....	8
Newspapers,.....	4
Books and Patterns,.....	6

Other Union Countries:—

	By other route.
Letters,.....	12
Registration,.....	8
Newspapers,.....	2
Books and Patterns,.....	4

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	By other route.
Letters,.....	26
Registration,.....	12
Newspapers,.....	6
Books and Patterns,.....	10

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

	By other route.
Letters,.....	20
Registration,.....	12
Newspapers,.....	6
Books and Patterns,.....	8

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

	By other route.
Letters,.....	38
Registration,.....	12
Newspapers,.....	6
Books and Patterns,.....	10

to Honduras, & British West Indies:—

	By other route.
Letters,.....	50
Registration,.....	12
Newspapers,.....	6
Books and Patterns,.....	10

Brazil:—

	By other route.
Letters,.....	32
Registration,.....	12
Newspapers,.....	6
Books and Patterns,.....	8

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either under a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases), containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual index of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 16 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers upon at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles, only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and nothing sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such:—Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or iron, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKETS TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, at sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

	Letters, per half ounce.	Books and Papers.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,.....	12	8
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama,.....	12	6
Hawaii, Newfoundland,.....	12	6
Guatemala, Marquesas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,.....	12	10
Belize, Bogota, Cartagena, Costa Rica, Curesco, Greytown, Guaymas, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turks Islands, Venezuela,.....	12	15
West Indies,.....	12	17
Haiti, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil,.....	12	21
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,.....	12	27

Books and Papers.

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.,..... 2

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper,..... 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.,..... 8

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For this purpose no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created. The Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland colonial letters, therefore, which contain gold, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and are charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are intended are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2,.....	18 cents.
" 45,.....	36 "
" 57,.....	54 "
" 410,.....	72 "
Local Money Orders.	
Up to £25,.....	15 cents.
" 50,.....	30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessarily for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Alaska	8 h	Howard	Amer. str.	4011	June 10	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ama & S. F.isco	Mails
Argyll	5 h	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	June 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Belgio	2 h	Metcalf	Brit. str.	1716	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Y'ama & S. F.isco	Mails, 19th
Cathay	2 h	Dundas	Brit. str.	1884	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Chiklang	4 h	Orr	Brit. str.	798	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	645	June 10	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Douglas	5 h	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	June 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	19th, noon
Emmy	...	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 10	Remedios & Co.	Manila	McD's Slip
Esmeralda	5 h	Theband	Brit. str.	395	June 10	A. McG. Heaton	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Flotahire	4 h	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	June 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Japan	5 h	Smith	Brit. str.	1865	June 10	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Europe, &c.	To-day
Java	2 h	Weber	Dut. str.	886	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Kaishan	5 h	Baker	Brit. str.	1514	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Malacca	5 h	Edmond	Brit. str.	1044	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Nankin	5 h	Brace	Brit. str.	2480	June 10	Remedios & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Palm	1 h	Ysanviator	Span. str.	108	June 10	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
State of Louisiana	4 h	Johnston	Brit. str.	1572	June 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Thales	4 h	Coles	Brit. str.	820	May 29	Douglas Laprak & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	235	June 10	Landstein & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
W. Coros de Vries	2 h	Wolner	Brit. str.	334	June 10	Hok Moh Leong	London, &c.	To-day
Sailing Vessels.								
Anadi	4 h	Hill	Brit. bgo.	468	June 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Broma	3 h	Timpe	Ger. bgo.	350	June 5	Wielor & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Brennero	4 h	Buzzolmi	Ital. bgo.	784	June 5	Carlowitz & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Brown Brothers	1 h	Goodell	Amer. bgo.	1493	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Caribou	7 h	Lindsay	Brit. bgo.	699	June 5	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Slam. soh.	200	April 30	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Chinaman	7 h	McKenzie	Brit. bgo.	690	May 21	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Daphne	7 h	rendrup	Brit. sh.	954	June 13	Meyer & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Dauphine	...	Lellonnals	Fch. bg.	327	May 28	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Diamant	4 h	Ackemann	Ger. bgo.	286	June 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Echo	4 h	Tozer	Brit. bgo.	369	June 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Fifeshire	2 h	Ness	Brit. sh.	750	May 24	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Fleetwing	4 h	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	May 7	Olyphant & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Formosa	...	Hyland	Brit. bgo.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Friedrich Perthes	7 h	Kayser	Ger. bgo.	480	June 4	Siemssen & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Gryte	4 h	Roberts	Brit. sh.	1088	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Harriet N. Carlton	4 h	Harlowe	Amer. bgo.	872	May 29	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Hannah Law	4 h	Grieg	Brit. sh.	1290	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Helena	3 h	Snow	Amer. bgo.	603	May 4	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Heronimus	2 h	Koch	Brit. bg.	232	June 5	Landstein & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Heronymus	4 h	Biehl	Ger. bgo.	425	May 24	Wielor & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Hongkong	...	Oom	Ger. sm. so.	208	May 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Iris	4 h	Rüter	Ger. bgo.	508	May 18	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
J. D. Peters	2 h	Lane	Amer. bgo.	1085	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
James Wilson	2 h	Frideaux	Brit. bgo.	826	June 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leicester	8 h	Caddy	Brit. sh.	1809	May 24	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leizer	8 h	Babson	Amer. bgo.	896	June 6	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Onaka	8 h	Leve	Amer. soh.	40	Aug. 13	Insurance Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Palatine	3 h	Soocroft	Brit. bgo.	527	June 13	Meyer & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Parola	3 h	Lunt	Brit. bgo.	593	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Robt. Henderson	2 h	Gunn	Am. sm. sc.	597	June 9	Kin-tye-long	London	Jardine's Slip
Roderick Hay	4 h	Nicolson	Brit. bgo.	290	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Rosina	3 h	Benson	Am. sm. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Rottterdam	3 h	Dik	Dut. bgo.	760	May 25	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Scearaja Packet	3 h	Verdunn	Dut. bgo.	462	June 8	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Stanfield	4 h	Dudley	Brit. bgo.	576	June 16	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Stracathro	4 h	Millar	Brit. sh.	1159	May 18	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Thomas Lord	3 h	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Trevelan Family	3 h	Brown	Brit. soh.	198	June 9	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
WEAMPOA								
A. E. Vidal	...	Schreker	Ger. bgo.	420	June 8	Wielor & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Bombay	...	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Victory	...	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	June 2	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
CANTON								
Amoy	...	Drowes	Brit. str.	814	June 13	Siemssen & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Charybdis	7 c	British	corvette	1506	17	400	April 5	T. E. Smith
Curlew	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hai Chong Ching	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	...	...	...	June 12	Wing Mon Cheong
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	H. N. Hood
Junco	7 h	British	corvette	1462	8	400	May 15	A. H. Boldero
Loi Tay	2 c	Annamet	gunboat	1200	...	...	June 9	M. Letreire
Magpie	7 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 23	Charles Vernon Anson
Meanees	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Modeste	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Moorehen	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	May 23	John Hope
Patino	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Rapallo
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Watson

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fai Wan	...	Martin	Capt. Sands
Ishang	700	...	Ruttenfeld and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Lutin	69	...	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1830	Lefevre	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Siada	37	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotani	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	491	7	...	J. Godell
Chen-jui	23	1	...	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	180	...	...	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	...	...	...	E. Choy
Chun-hai	280	...	...	...
Peng-chou-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	80	Li Ping Tye
Shen chi	150	5	...	H. Wade
Tai-tung	...	...	...	Stewart
Tai-tung	180	6	60	Bennard
Tien-po	150	6	...	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

June 9, 1877.

Merchant Steamers.	For
*Ajax	for London
Bowen	for Sydney
*Douglas	for Hongkong
Fleur Castle	for London
Glenfinlas	for London
Han Kwang	for Shanghai
Killarney	for Colonies
Penguin	for London
Viking	for London

Merchant Sailing Vessels.	For
Almatta	for Shanghai
Anna	for Melbourne
Carl Ludwig	for Dunedin
Hadda	German barque
Wm. Manson	for Australia
Woolabra	for Shanghai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

June 9, 1877.

Merchant Steamers.	For
Amazona	French
Obin-to	Chinese
Dragon	British
Fuyyana	Chinese
Danah	Chinese
Obineto	Chinese
*Kaabgaf	British
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Menzaleh	Chinese
Nanking	for London
Paukong	American
*Prism	British
Scindia	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

June 9, 1877.

Merchant Sailing Vessels.	For
Tabayew	Chinese
Tay-yu-fung	American
Teheran	British
Yungling	Chinese
B. Ayman	American barque
Carrington	British barque
Charley	British barque
H. Bremer	German schooner
John Nicholson	British ship
Katie Flickinger	American barque
Thermopyles	British ship
Vesta	American brig
Windhover	for London

Men-of-war.	For
Kestrel	H. M. gunboat
Falco	U. S. gunboat
Belgo	Russian gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 16, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Fochow, 160 140

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 100 90

" Steak, 160 150

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 150 140

" Hump, Salt, 110 100

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 380 340

Mutton Chop, 180 180

" Leg, 180 180

" Shoulder, 140 130

" Liver, 180 120

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 90

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 90 80

" Heart, 60 50

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 150 140

" Corned, 130 120

" Leg, 150 140

" Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 340 320

" Heart, 50 40

" Kidneys, 80 70

Sticking Pigs, 1750 1000

Veal, catty 140 120

Poultry.

Capons, catty 250 220

Ducks, catty 140 120

Eggs, Hen, dos. 100 -

" Duck, 100 -

" Salt, 120 -

Fowls, catty 180 160

Geese, 120 110

Partridges, each 350 300

Pheasants, Canton, pair \$1.80 -

Pigeons, each 150 140

Quail, 150 -

Rabbits, 700 600

Turkeys, Cock, catty 700 650

" Hen, 500 450